

The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Journal—Devoted to Politics, Literature, News, Morals, Agriculture, Science and Art.

BY ROYT & HUMPHREYS.

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ROYT & HUMPHREYS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY.—The *Memphis Commercial Appeal* says, "If we except the campaign of Price, there has been nothing more in the Trans-Mississippi since April last. We are told there is an army there, but can hardly believe such is the case, since the late summer and autumn has been a barren time without the accomplishment of anything. A demonstration on Little Rock, a rebel movement against Danville, Bluff and Helena, and the return of the cavalry to Missouri, would have kept 20,000 men from Thomas in Tennessee. But nothing of this kind was done—the East was left to take care of itself, and consequently Thomas received sufficient reinforcements from New Orleans, Helena, Little Rock, Danville, Bluff and Missouri, to defeat Hood and compel him to leave Tennessee, minus much of his artillery and thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. This is the result of a lack of Trans-Mississippi co-operation. We will, however, 'atone' on independence some of these days."

New Year was celebrated throughout the North. There were the same countless number of calls, the same dashing equipages, in the various avenues, the same universal festivities among all classes of society which have stamped New Year's day in the North as one of the "peculiar institutions," and though a terrible civil war has now raged during four long years, the streets of New York, on that day, did not in the least show any want of population or want of wealth. There appeared to be everywhere as many gay and festive young men making their rounds of calls, as in the peaceful times of peace, and though they were all enthusiastically calling their number was *prima facie* evidence that the numerous President's calls (for troops) had not affected them to any very great extent. There was no lack of the accustomed taste or elegance of dressing among the ladies, nor in bounty of entertainments. War makes no impression upon the many, however much it may touch the heart and purses of the few. Here and there, for the reception of cards, a basket at the door, with a piece of crape, told of some particular sorrow during the year in military or civil life, but, as a whole, indoors or out, all was life and gaiety.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACTS.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I., a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observing a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her in his family as servant, and after a short time married her. He died while she was a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman as a skillful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. By this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queen of England.

NO REASON FOR DESPAIR.—The *Mobile Tribune*, after a calm review of the situation, concludes thus: "There have been darker days than this hanging over the cause of the country, and light has presently come to it. A few months of patience and effort, and we shall have the sunlight again. We have no very cheerful spirit in this writing, for it pains one and produces gloom to see how little trust some people exhibit under the shadow of reverses. Nothing good or great has come from such a temper. It is not that which inspires the President, or Gen. Beauregard, or a hundred leaders one might name."

The *Augusta Chronicle* says: "A correspondent who has had an opportunity of examining the defenses of Mobile, expresses the opinion that there is not a better fortified place on the continent, and says: Not less than sixty millions of dollars have been expended in placing her in her present impregnable condition. Ten thousand men can successfully hold it for an indefinite period against five times the number. Our correspondent says he has no fears of the safety of that place."

Northern News.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON BLAIR'S MISSION.
[From the Tribune.]

Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond. He reached Washington yesterday. Of course, he has not yet proclaimed the result of his visit, if it has had any result, and will only do so when he (or the President) shall think fit. Meantime we may safely presume that the war is not over; that the Rebellion has not yet collapsed—that the Union is not practically restored. But we abide in the faith that, whatever the direct issue of Mr. B.'s visit to the Confederate capital, its influence will conduce to the re-union and pacification of our country.

[From the Herald.]

Does any one suppose that either Blair or Singleton can change the expressed determination of Jeff. Davis and the other leaders of the rebellion that there shall be no peace until the Confederacy is an established Power, or until the last man and the last shipplaster are gone? If there be any who think so they are deceived. Both parties are going to fight this matter out. The suppression of the rebellion, the submission of its insurgent leaders and followers to the government and laws they have endeavored to overthrow, are the only terms upon which peace can be restored. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Farragut and Porter are to be the pacificators; and not Colorado Jewett, Horace Greely, Francis P. Blair or Gen. Singleton.

[From the Times.]

The Government seeks peace earnestly and with a determined purpose to secure it. But it does not seek it through negotiations of any sort with the rebel Government—still less on the basis of what the leaders of that Government may indicate in conversation with individuals as terms upon which it will be conceded. President Lincoln and those associated with him, the Union men in Congress and elsewhere, regard the war waged against the Government as a rebellion; they determined at the very outset to treat it as such, and to suppress it by force of arms; and from that time to this, in spite of discouragements and defeats, in spite of open hostility from those whose political sympathies are with the rebels, and of the more dangerous counsel of timid and mistaken friends, it has persevered in that determination. At the last election the issue was fairly made throughout the loyal States, and the people, by an overwhelming majority, decided in favor of that method of restoring peace, instead of the opposite plan proposed at Chicago, of restoring it by negotiation. The Government has accepted that decision as an imperative endorsement of its policy, and is pursuing that policy with fresh energy and augmented vigor. It seeks peace and freedom through war—more resolutely and more conclusively than ever before. And there has never been a time since the war began when it was less inclined than now to seek peace from the Confederate authorities in any other way.

[From the Inquirer.]

All the talk about Southern independence must cease, and the ancient authority under the Constitution of the United States must be restored over every part of the land. The only hope of the nation is in diplomatists like General Sherman. They will prove in the long run worth thousands of amateur peace negotiators. They will settle the question forever, and teach the rebellion such a lesson that future generations will be relieved from the possibility of suffering under such a scourge.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A Yankee paper says: Hon. John Corvode, who has been for several days in conference with the authorities about the exchange of prisoners, left for his home this evening. He had several interviews with the President, the Secretary of War, and with Colonel Mulford on the subject of an early exchange, and received from them the assurance that, as soon as a few preliminaries could be arranged, the exchange would be immediately resumed.

As soon as certain intelligence is received from General Sherman, which is daily expected, Colonel Mulford will be sent to Richmond to complete the arrangements necessary to secure the exchange of all our prisoners.

The rumored removal of General Butler proves to be correct. A telegram from Washington says:

General Grant yesterday relieved General Butler from command. The alleged reason is said to be his failure to capture Fort Fisher, he not considering the opinion of Generals Butler and Weitzell, that to attempt it would be useless, and only lead to unnecessary sacrifice of life.

Eloquent Extract.

The following is a specimen of Southern eloquence from a late speech in the Confederate Senate by the Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, the "cagle orator" from Tennessee; the question being on the joint resolution, introduced by him in the Senate, defining the position of the Confederate States, and the determination of Congress and the people to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged:

"Re-union with them? No, sir, never! There is a great gulf that rolls between us. It is a gulf of blood, without a shore and without a bottom, and is as inseparable as that which separates Dives from Lazarus. The mute objects of nature; our desecrated churches and altars; our sweet valleys, drenched in blood and charred by fire, forbid it. The dead would cry out against it from their gory beds. The blood of my own sons, yet unavenged, cries to heaven from the ground for vengeance. The thousands who are resting in their graves would awake and utter their solemn protest. Stonewall Jackson, Polk, Stuart, Rhodes, Morgan, Preston, Smith, and thousands over whose remains a monument to the unknown dead shall be raised, are speaking in tones of thunder against it; and can it be the living only will be dumb? Sir, those who have died in this war are not dead to us."

"'E'en in their ashes live their wonted fires.'"

"They are, in the light of their example, more valuable than the living. Their spirits walk abroad and stir the hearts of living men to do or die in the cause of liberty. We cherish their memory. Weeping virgins and devoted mothers shall kneel around their tombs and bedew with their tears the graves where they sleep. Poetry shall embalm their memory and minstrelsy perpetuate their fame forever. We give in charge their name to the sweetest lyre."

"The historic muse, proud of her treasure, shall march with it down to the latest sculpture; who in turn, shall give bond in stone and ever-enduring brass to guard them and immortalize her trust. The soldiers who have died in this war are not only enshrined in the innermost core of her heart, but, to the mind's eye, are ever in our sight."

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

The following incident, related by the *Louisville Journal*, shows on what slender circumstances great fortunes sometimes hang:

We learn that another distinguished major-general was in this city last week with orders to the front to supercede General Thomas. It seems that his policy was not understood; his retreat upon Nashville was thought to be wrong, and when he retreated there he was too slow, and the people and the authorities complained, so his recall was decided upon. His successor was appointed and reached Louisville, on his way to Nashville, but paused in our city, when it was announced that Thomas had remounted his cavalry, furnished his artillery with fresh horses, and made a sally on the left of the rebel line, and, in twenty-four hours, doubled Hood's divisions upon one another in a maze of entanglement. His successor returned to other fields.

SHERMAN, in his march through Georgia, says the *Macon Telegraph*, destroyed many things—dwellings, corn cribs, agricultural implements, gin-houses, clothing of women and children, and in short, all that tends to make life comfortable, was ruthlessly given to the flames. Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats were destroyed. Nothing was spared but life. Thank God, amidst the universal ruin, one thing was extirpated, root and branch, which amply compensates for all other loss. A thing noxious, rank and unclean: A thing that, like a foul and venomous toad, leered on the graves of our slain and made light of their blood. A thing that spat on the hallowed mound of the dead and croaked dishonor to the living—This foul abortion—this political Caliban—this spawn of cowardice and treason was reconstruction.

The *Virginia Sentinel*, in reply to some strictures of the *Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle*, says: The maneuvers of Gen. Lee's campaigns have been all his own. Admirable maneuvers they have been; and most happily adapted to the circumstances of the country. They have won for him a renown of which we have no doubt the President would be extremely proud, if it were fairly his; but he deserves no more of it than belongs to a cordial approval of the policy of the distinguished general, and an adoption of the genius which conceived it.

GENERAL HUNTER.—We have an interesting fact to mention concerning this notorious character—the twin brother of Beast Butler. A gentleman from this city received it by letter, a few days since, from a near relative at the North, who had just visited Princeton, New Jersey, and whose opportunities, of knowing the truth of the statement were such as to leave no reasonable question as to its correctness.

Soon after Hunter's resignation last fall, he went to Princeton, proposing to make it his home. But such was the public indignation excited by his atrocious crimes in Virginia that he could find, even in his native place, no rest for the sole of his foot, and was compelled, because of his general odium, to look for quarters elsewhere. He was in fact, given to understand that, should he attempt to settle there, his house would be burned over his head.

"The wretch! who put the torch to private dwellings with treachery and falsehood upon his lips; whose soul is this day stained with one of the foulest murders known in history—well may the curse be fulfilled upon him, that 'men shall hiss him out of his place.' Ever since he became an incendiary—ever since his blood-guiltiness in the death of that good man, David S. Creig, whose crime was that he dared to defend the sanctity of his home and his own life against a straggling plunderer—we have not doubted that a righteous God would put a mark upon him, as indelible as that upon the forehead of Cain. This miserable 'vagabond' may yet live to know the terrible reality of that divine threatening, 'The way of the wicked shall be turned upside down.'—*Central Presbyterian*."

BUTLER'S CANAL NOT A SUCCESS.—After all it turns out that Butler's canal is not a success. The bulkhead which was blown out fell back very near the spot from which it was forced. A letter from the "headquarters of the army of the Potomac," says:

In this department the operations of the new year were to day inaugurated by the blowing out of the bulkhead, which for some time past, has been the only barrier preventing the waters of the James river from passing entirely through Dutch Gap canal. I do not flamingly announce the great success of the turning of the channel of the James river through Dutch Gap canal, nor any of that sort of thing, simply for the reason that, although the bulkhead is blown out so as to allow the water to pass into the canal through the opening thus made, the explosion did not sufficiently scatter the debris to prevent it settling back very near the spot whence it forced it, leaving much labour yet to be done, ere the water can be turned into its new channel in volumes sufficient to ensure the passage of our armed boats through it. However it seems to be the prevailing opinion that with the dredging machine used in clearing out the lower portion of the canal, the loosened debris can easily be removed, leaving the channel entirely unobstructed and navigable.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—The Legislature of Virginia adopted resolutions on the 17th, declaring the appointment of Lee to all the armies of the Confederate States would promote their efficiency and operate powerfully to reaffirm the spirits of the armies as well as the people of the several States, and inspire increased confidence in the final success of our cause. This resolution was communicated to the President, who, in reply, says Virginia cannot have a higher regard for General Lee, or greater confidence in his character and ability, than is entertained by him. Gen. Lee has always expressed his inability to assume command of other armies than now confided to him, unless relieved of immediate command in the field, or of those now opposed to Grant. In conclusion, the President assures the General Assembly of Virginia that whenever it shall be found practicable for Gen. Lee to assume command of all the armies in the Confederate States, without withdrawing him from the direct command of the army of Northern Virginia, he will deem it promotive of the public interest to place him in such command.

THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Central Railroad has been repaired from Macon to Gordon, and the hands are now at work on the Milledgeville and Gordon road, which is expected to be completed to the vicinity of Milledgeville in a week or ten days.

It is sometimes too late to pop the question; a man once did so to a charming widow just as she had reached her home after burying her first husband. "You are too late. The deacon spoke to me at the grave."

Hood's Legs.—Confederate ingenuity is never at a loss. The head and trunk of a man deprived of one or more limbs will furnish the wisdom and ardor of a perfect Hercules. The means of activity can be acquired by art. A regular service has been organized in the Confederacy for the supply from the most skillful makers in Europe of artificial limbs and members, equipped with all the most cunning contrivances that modern ingenuity has devised to render them effective substitutes for living bone and muscle. In the early part of last year an eminent staff surgeon in the Confederate army was dispatched to London, and took up his quarters in the neighborhood of a skilled artist. He came provided with models of the truncated members of a number of Confederate officers, spent several weeks in superintending the manufacture of a number of arms, legs, hands, &c., which were supplied in sets of two or three each, that, amidst the perils of blockade-running, one at least should reach its destination in safety. On one particular specimen of ingenuity particular care was bestowed, and the surgeon took charge of it himself, sewing it up in a waterproof casing, that it might survive the chances of being thrown overboard to be rescued from the clutches of Federal chasers. This was the identical limb—an "Angley leg," as it is called—which enabled General Hood to take active service again, and assume the command of the army at Atlanta.—*London Index*.

"LIBERTY."—Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise, were forever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those, who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in life, and victorious in war. Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy are those who having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory.

JOSEPH BILLINGS, in answer to a correspondent, says: "You ask which is the most best, the married or single condition? Most everybody, at some time in their life, has tried the single state; also most everybody has hankered after the double state of married condition. I have tried both states, and am ready to swear, that if a man can get a woman who can fry pandcakes on both sides without burning em, and don't hanker tew be a wimmin's kommittee, the married state is a heaven and arth awl tew onst. But after all, the married state is a good deal like falling out of a cherry tree—if a person don't happen tew git hurt, it is a good reason for not trying it agin."

GEN. LEE SANGUINE.—The Richmond correspondence of the *Mercury* says: "A distinguished member of Congress called on General Lee a few days ago, to talk over the state of the country. General Lee said he saw nothing in the military situation to justify despondency, much less despair. His only fear was that the disease of depression might be permitted to spread among the people. If this could be prevented, he was sanguine of success. The member of Congress was opposed to the use of slaves as soldiers, but General Lee's arguments induced him to withdraw all opposition. Gen. Longstreet and Ewell concur with Gen. Lee."

The *Richmond Examiner* asserts that the Senate in secret session adopted resolutions creating the office of Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the Confederacy, and recommending the reinstatement of Gen. Johnston by a vote of yeas 20 nays 2; and that the House in secret session concurred in said resolutions—yeas 62, nays 14.

The *Examiner* also says that Hood is relieved, it is said at his own request, and the Army of Tennessee is believed to be under the command of Gen. Dick Taylor.

A SUCCESS AT WILMINGTON.—It affords us great pleasure to learn that dispatches were received in this city yesterday afternoon announcing that our troops had successfully repulsed the enemy in their advance upon Wilmington. The Yankees were, it is said, severely punished.—*Augusta Chronicle*, Jan. 24th.

The Fall of Fort Fisher.

The *Goldboro Journal*, of the 17th, furnishes all the particulars which have as yet reached us concerning the fall of Fort Fisher, with the exception of General Lee's brief dispatch. It says that the Yankees succeeded in making a lodgment with their infantry—a force said to have been some eighteen thousand strong—on the river, between Sugar Loaf and Fort Fisher, where they at once commenced intrenching. This lodgment was made probable on Friday night. Up to ten o'clock on Sunday night matters were reported satisfactory by our military authorities; but within probably half an hour afterwards the enemy made a furious assault on Fort Fisher and took it.

Of the nature of the struggle for the fort we have no information. We presume there was much bloodshed, and we doubt not our officers and men did their duty. But *Wilmington* has not fallen.

General Whiting was with the garrison, and, of course, is a prisoner, wounded, too, as we learn.

The *Journal* adds that private advices by the train last night state that the Yankees were shelling our forces near Battery Gatlin, or Sugar Loaf, some four miles from Fort Fisher.

In reference to the fall of Fort Fisher, it is said that the Yankee attacks were resisted to the last. Gen. Whiting behaved most nobly. After the enemy had carried the fort, he charged them three times, and each time with his own hands tore down the Yankee flag and trampled it under foot. He was wounded in four places, but not serious.

Col. Lamb was also wounded. Not more than 500 or 600 were lost. Very few were killed on our side. The enemy's loss is unknown, but it is supposed to be very heavy, as they assaulted our works several times.

The *Wilmington Carolinian* of the 16th says that General Whiting is but slightly wounded. A post-script after the same paper had gone to press, says:

We stop the press to inform our readers of the news just received at headquarters. Fort Fisher fell last night after an obstinate resistance. Gen. Whiting and staff with about 3,000 are now in the hands of the enemy. The conflict within the fort was a severe one, and lasted for two hours, hand to hand with the enemy. We have no heart to enter into details, nor to comment on the disastrous event. We may tell our readers, however, that the gallant Whiting did his duty but had to succumb to sheer force of numbers, having been assaulted on his sea, land and rear faces by the soldiers, sailors and marines of the enemy.

THE NEWSPAPER.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it; for a newspaper is the wisdom of the age—of past ages, too. A family without a newspaper is always an age behind the times in general information; besides they never think much, or find anything to think about. And there are the little ones growing up in ignorance, without a taste for reading! Besides all these evils, there is a wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and has nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle.—*Baptist Banner*.

Each day brings its own duties, and carries them along with it; and they are as waves broken on the shore, many like them coming after, but none ever the same.

GRIEF humbles to the dust, but also exalts to the clouds; it shakes as with an ague, but also steadies like frost; it sickens the heart, but also heals its infirmities.

It is far from being one of the best features of human nature, that, whilst we love those whom we have benefitted, we often hate those who have benefitted us.

You may gain applause by one great, wise, or fortunate action; to avoid censure, you must pass a whole life without saying one bad or foolish thing.

VIRTUE has its pains, but the greatest happiness still abides with it, as the greatest unhappiness ever abides with crime.

A woman in Canada has had and used for thirty years one paper of pins, and has lost but one or two during the time.

STORMS cleanse the atmosphere, and the tempests of life purify the human heart.

LOVE of praise dwells most in great and heroic spirits; and those who best deserve it have generally the most exquisite relish of it.

A LEADEN pill, administered with gunpowder through an iron tube, is a rather bad stomachic.